

REGULARS AGAIN ARE OVERTHROWN

Worsted by Coalition of
Progressives and

UNEXPECTED END
TO TARIFF FIGHT

After Substitute for House Democratic Bill Had Been Adopted in Committee of Whole, La Follette's Measure of 1911 Is Forced Upon

Washington, July 25.—Ten prog-

terin revision bill as a substitute for the Democratic measure framed by the House of Representatives. The Latta bill was adopted by a vote of 45 to 29 less than two hours after the Republican leaders had achieved what they believed was a victory. When compromise submitted by Senator Perce was passed in the committee the whole

tariff fight came as the climax of a day full of surprising events. The Democratic House bill for a revival of the wool tariff was technically before the Senate. The progressives voted for Senator Connally's substitute, the rates of which were slightly above those of the Democratic bill. They were defeated 57 to 14. The S. Petersen came forward with a compromise measure, considerably higher than the Democratic bill, but without regular and emergency provisions.

Led by the defeated Senator Cummins, who said he would accept the Penrose bill as "a step in the right direction," all but three of the progressives rallied to the support of the Penrose measure, and it was adopted by the narrow margin of 31 to 13.

took place in what was known as the committee of the whole. The amended measure then passed into the Senate proper. In the meantime, Senator L. Pollette and with Senators Clark and Kenyon, had joined the Democrats in voting against the Penrose substitute, saw an opportunity again to pass his bill of 1911, which President

Taft vetoed. There was a quick rat of progressive forces, and the La Follette bill was introduced as a substitute for the already amended bill. It became the substitute for the Democratic House bill, and on such the Senate finally passed it, 47 to 26.

Kenyon, La. Pollette, Polindexter and Wengert. The amended bill goes back to the House of Representatives, and the resulting tariff situation is exactly that which followed the adoption of a woolen tariff in the special session of 1911. The La Pollette bill is the same as passed then by the Senate, with a raw wool duty of 39 per cent and an average duty of 55 per cent on manufactured. The House bill is the same

as then passed by the House, with a raw wool duty of 20 per cent. Out of these two measures the conference committee last year evolved a compromise which President Taft vetoed because the Tariff Board had not completed its woolen investigation. The conference committee then took up the two bills and attempt to frame a substitute to send to the President.

The Republican substitute bill was presented in committee after Senator Cummins's substitute bill had been defeated. It was brought up by Senator Penrose, who said it represented the views of the majority of Republicans as soon as it had been adopted the bill passed technically into the Senate where Senator Cummins secured

Senator La Follette then introduced as a further amendment the wool tariff bill which he attempted to have passed in 1911, and the Senate began another fight upon the woolen schedule. Senator La Follette claimed to have the support of many Democrats and the insurgent Republicans.

The Republican substitute was submitted after the Senate had been in session nearly seven hours. Senator Penrose explained it, a comparison of duties was given by Senator Smith, and with debate of less than three hours the new measure was adopted in place of the Democratic House bill.

Democrats charged that the Republican leaders had been forced to bring forward their wool revision bill in order to prevent the adoption of the Democratic bill with its sweeping reduction in rates. Senator Pender said that he had the substitute bill prepared in June, but he did not believe

there was any chance of its passage in the Senate and so he had not made it public before.

On the first test vote that came after the La Follette amendment had been laid before the Senate, the Democrats and progressives defeated Senator Lodge's amendment for a tariff commission by a vote of thirty-five

Amendment Defeated.
Senator McCumber then offered amendment for the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity law. The McCumber reciprocity amendment was defeated. Senator Clapp objected to attaching the amendment for the repeal of the reciprocity law to the tariff bill. He said he did not want to be understood, however, as favor-

ing the reciprocity act, which he believed the President had forced the Senate to pass "with the baneful aid of patronage." Senator Williams de-